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ment of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, and in the virtual protectorate over San Domingo from our administration of its customs, came before him for solution, and he argued before the Supreme Court the important cases arising from them. Having left the School to enter the public service he now returns from the public service to the School with experience of a kind most calculated to enrich his mind and expand his vision in the subjects which he is now called upon to teach.

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THE LAW SCHOOL. — Professor Beale's new first-year course on Principles of Legal Liability marks an interesting attempt at economy of effort and a closer coördination of the first-year courses. The title of the course calls for a word of comment to guard against the misapprehension which might arise from a notion that "principles of legal liability" were the province of one course any more than another. Obviously it is with such "principles" that the courses on Contracts, or Property, or Torts not less than the new course are primarily concerned. Certain principles of liability, however, are so fundamental in their nature and so general in their application that a correct understanding of them is essential in more than one of the first-year courses. And when a large and difficult subject, such, for example, as Causation, is governed by principles which in their main outline do not differ essentially in criminal and in civil cases, there is an unfortunate duplication, to say nothing of possible confusion, in the effort to cover the subject in both Criminal Law and Torts. Furthermore such an effort may have a distinctly harmful effect in leading the student to think of the law as a group of unrelated matters in separate compartments instead of an organic whole. The same is true of certain defenses, such, for example, as the right of self defense, and other matters covered by Professor Beale's new case book. Owing to the nature of the course, which will contain much that has previously been taken up early in the year in the course on Criminal Law, it has been put in the first half year, and Criminal Law, which will be conducted by Professor Frankfurter, has been put in the second half year. Agency has been made a second-year course in order that students may have the advantage of undertaking its systematic study after a ground work of thorough preparation in courses more strictly primary in their nature. This change had made it possible to give three hours a week to the courses on Principles of Legal Liability and Criminal Law.

The course on Civil Procedure has been enlarged so as to cover more broadly the whole subject excepting Evidence. The matters to be taken up include venue, process, appearances, forms of action, parties, pleading, trials, motions for a new trial, motions based on the pleadings, judgments and appellate procedure. Approximately one-third of the time will be given to pleading.

In addition to the above, several other changes in the curriculum are to be noted. The course in New York Practice, given two years ago, will be repeated this year, under Mr. R. Campbell, A.B., LL.B., as will the course in Patents, under Mr. Odin Roberts, S.B., A.M., LL.B., who conducted it before. Mr. William G. Thompson, A.B., LL.B., of the Boston Bar, will again give his lectures in brief-making. A course on Penal Legislation and Administration will be given by Professor Frank-

furter. The resignation of Professor Wyman has necessitated a new arrangement of lectures. In the first-year courses, Professor Joseph Warren will assist Professor Williston in the course in Contracts. In the second-year courses, Professor Beale is to conduct the course in Property in place of Mr. Dutch, while Professor Frankfurter will conduct the course in Public Service Companies. In the third-year courses, Professor Scott will treat the subject of Suretyship and Mortgage, while Professor Pound will replace him in the course in Quasi-Contracts.

It is very pleasant to be able to congratulate Professor Austin Wakeman Scott, A.B., LL.B., and Professor Felix Frankfurter, A.B., LL.B., who have been appointed Professors of Law.

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THE AMES COMPETITION. — The radical modifications in the structure of the Ames Competition which have been carried into effect in the present second-year class have already justified themselves in the light of increased interest and activity among the law clubs. In the last competition under the old rules, first and second prizes were won by the Kent and Bryce clubs, respectively. The Board of Student Advisers in charge of the competition this year is composed of Chauncey Belknap, Chairman, Montgomery B. Angell, J. Dwight Dana, Paul Y. Davis, John B. Dempsey, Chester A. McLain, T. Brooke Price and Clarence B. Randall.

To this body has fallen the task of reorganizing the competition along lines which were pointed out by last year's Board. It was felt that a plan which wholly eliminated from the competition more than half of the entering clubs by the end of the first round, failed to give any considerable number of men that training in the argument of cases which it was the chief aim of the competition to afford. As the contests progressed, the great majority of men were soon watching the scoreboard rather than playing the game.

A brief outline of the new rules will show how this objection has been overcome. The competition has been divided into two parts, a qualifying tournament in which each second-year club entering will meet six other clubs, and a third-year elimination tournament which preserves the principle of the old competition, but is restricted to a limited number of clubs which have established the best records during the second year. As will be seen, no club is put out of the qualifying tournament by failure to win a case. As the Ames prizes will be given to the winners of the third-year elimination tournament, they will not be awarded this year.

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APPLICATION OF THE POLICE POWER IN THE INSURANCE RATE AND PIPE LINE CASES. — More than twenty years ago Mr. Justice Brewer protested against the doctrine of the Granger Cases<sup>1</sup> in the following words: "It seems to me that the country is rapidly travelling the road which leads to the point where all freedom of contract and conduct will be lost."<sup>2</sup> Two recent cases of far-reaching importance are founded upon an amplification of the principles and reasoning so vigorously de-

<sup>1</sup> *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113; *Budd v. New York*, 143 U. S. 517; *Brass v. North Dakota*, 153 U. S. 391.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brass v. North Dakota*, 153 U. S. 391, 410.